me [to Mr. Cockran, who was protesting that this was volunteered evidence]. I am going to speak. You can't

Mr. Fish's face was as red as a lobster. Mr. Cockran moved to strike out his answer. Justice Barrett refused. Mr. Fish then declared that the Marine Bank troubles came from disappointment through Grant &

Ward.

General Tracy—I move to strike that out.

Justice Barrett (decidediv)—I refuse to so order. The
jury will not consider irresponsive testimony.

A second hubbub rose over General Tracy's effort to
put in a letter from Ward of May 5, 1884, saying that
the Warner check of \$\$1,000 had been sent through the exchanges by mistake. Mr. Cockran declared that the State had said that this statement was made by telephone to the Fishes, and he wanted to prove that Ward made it by letter. Mr. Fish admitted he had got the letter. Then he added, as Mr. Cockrau approached him: "I propose to tell the whole truth in this matter." Mr. Cockran warmly retorted: "We don't expect the truth from you, sir."

For the first time in the trial the blood mounted to Justice Barrett's forchead. He turned to Mr. Cockran, and with all the severity consistent with judicial dignity

when the time comes, sir, to address the the jury, you may do so and sum up your case. You have no right to address the witness in this manner. I have no criticism to pass upon his conduct at ail. When he steps outside a proper bearing as a witness, then I will see to that. He is entitled to the same protection as any witness, and I shall protect him.

Mr. Cockran flushed scarlet and found relief in the deprecatory statement: "Your Honor, I think that I too am entitled to the protection of the Court." Mr. Purdy hastened to thank Mr. Fish for his good intentions, but advised him to volunteer no statements. Mr. Fish looked as if he could cat Mr. Cockran with relish. For a second a pin might have been heard to fall in the court-room. General Tracy broke the

Mr. Fish, did you on May 5, 1884, believe that the Mr. Fish, did you on May 5, 1834, believe that the Grant & Ward ioans were secured by collaterals in the Marine Bank! A.—With \$100,000 Atlantic and Parific and another \$100,000, and altogether \$1,400,000 in collaterals, as I supposed, and these backed up, as I thought, by those Government contracts [to General Tracy, who tried value to stop him yes, sir—[with heightened voice and flaming eyes]—I thought that covered the whole ground. I did not learn of the rottenness of those contracts until May 6, 1834. Those securities were taken away [vy Ward] without my knowledge—they were spirited away.

Mr. Fish swept on impulsively over this statement, fearlier the profests of counsel, and when he ended his

the protests or counsel, and when he ended his flushed face were a look of keen satisfaction. He gazed lown at Ward in disdain, and the young Napole Finance sat with his head averted, yet with the neares: approach to scarlet on his face which it had known. Mr. Fish declared his belief that Ward had taken away \$1,000,000 in good securities in the canvas bag on Fri-Lay before the failure. When he certified Ward's check he supposed all the bank's collateral was there. He supposed Ward was out raising money for the bank on May 5, although he (the witness) was getting doubtful about Ward then; Ward made many promises which he did not fuffil. Mr. Fish believed on May 5, 1884, that Ward had \$1,000,000 of property of his own. Mr. Fish wanted to explain " honestly " a stenographic blunder, and was

Nathau D. Dabell, former assistant cashier of the Marine Bank, whose lung troubles prevented Mr. Mar-tine from using bim on the first indictment against Ward, helped Mr. Fish identify certain accounts, to the open-eyed wonder of General Tracy, who called it all " a le-show." Mr. Fish denied that he had arranged with Ward on May 3, 1884, that the \$81,000 check should not

be used.

Q.—Did you not understand on May 5 that a refusal of the Marine Bank to certify for Ward or for Grant & Ward would precipitate a failure of the bank I A.—Do you want an intelligent answer!

General Fracy—Yes, sir.

Mr. Fish—If W. S. Warner had sent the certified checks

there, then there would have been nothing heard of i

General Tracy—We don't want that.

Mr. Fish (firmly)—I believed implicitly in those contracts—Yes, sir, and I want to explain. If those contracts had not been forged—do you want the truth, General I am prepared to tell you all of it.

General Tracy—I don't want the statement.

Mr. Fish—On the moraing of May 5 I had no doubt that if we had at the bank what I believed was good we would go through all right.

Q.—Where are you now residing 1 A. (quickly)—At the Q-I mean temporarily! A.-At the Murray Hill Hotel.

Hotel.

Q.—Does Mr. Purdy live there, also I. A.—I have seen him there and have held conversations with him—not many about the trial, however. If you would like to know what Mr. Purdy said to me I will tell you. This was not required and a recess was taken. After recess Mr. Nicoli sought to disclose the confidential relations between Fish and Ward. Mr. Fish said the character of the Grant & Ward business changed in

February, 1882.

Mr. Fish-Mr. Ward informed me that Grant & Ward would have the opportunity to get Government contracts through the great influence of General Grant; also through Senator Chadee and Stephen B. Elkins. Those contracts were to be in oats, whear, corn, barey, park, flour, etc. At the same time Ward asked me to keep the matter quiet as it might burt General Grant's chances for the Presidency, for which he expected to be a cambilate. From time to time Ward rendered accounts in the fictitious contracts—

tracts—
General Tracy (clsing and speaking excitedly)—
One moment, Your Honor. I had hopes that this trial
might to on without bringing in the name of the dead
here whom the country delights to honor. If this witness wishes to bring in that name, I wish to have it recorded here that this witness who at that very time was
engaged in conspiracy tending to bring into discredit—
General Traces, when we specified the

General Tracy's voice was swelling forth tremendous waves at this time, when Justice Barrett calmly, succincily and decisively, said : "General Tracy

caimly, succincily and decisively, said; "General Tracy I have had enough of this." General Tracy started out on a magnification of this." General Tracy started out on a magnification of this." General Tracy started out on a magnification of the first started out on a magnification of the first started out on a magnification of the first started out on the first started out on the first started out of the first started of terment. "I was chasing after this all the white," said Mr. Fish, "and it was wearing me out."

The strongest scene in the trial thus far came as

me out."

The strongest scene in the trial thus far came as twingin had settled over the convi-room. Mr. Fish had given an account of his futhe efforts to find Ward on the day of the failure. At length, three or four days after the crash, Ward went to him at his rooms over the

day of the failure. At length, three or four days after the crash, ward went to him at his rooms over the Marine Bank.

Mr. Nicoli—Will you describe what took place?

Mr. Fish drew himself up while ward watched him, closely with an attempted derisive smile on his lips, yet as it expecting lightning to strike him. General Tracy and Mr. Cockran drew near the witness. Mr. Fish broke out in a ringing voice: "Ward came to me and said be could not help it. I took him that by his deception I was rained, my family runned, that I was discraced, that I had had a competency and that how it was made to appear as a rogue, and [Mr. Fish leaned forward in his chair and fairly beliehed out the words] I told him that if he was not the most discepticable, black-hearted villain and repalle I ever knew I would kill him then and there. He begged me not to kill him. He admitted my kindness and that I had been his best friend.

General Tracy—We object to that.

Mr. Fish frushing heedlessly on—"He said that what I charged him with was true—ingratitude, dishonesty, treachery and rain. I pet my hand to a chair and flourished it over his head; he cronched down like a whipped puppy."

General Tracy—I object to the term.

treachery and ruin. I pet my hand to a chair and flourished it over his head; he cronched down like a whipped puppy."

General tracy—I object to the term.

Mr. Fish (still going impetatously on)—"I advised him to countil suicide, to hang himself, to drown himself, to do anything to put himself out of the way."

Mr. Fish paused for breath. When he reached the statement that Ward croused like a winipped puppy Ward to see his hands behind his head, tossed his head back in his chair, wrinkled his month and laughed outright in attempted decision. It was a feeble chort, however, for Mr. Fish's story of Ward's behavior after the crash tabled with that told by the Grants relative to Ward's abject misers at the apprehension of a "nounding" from Colonel F. D. Grant. Mr. Fish looked Ward Ingrouch and through as he recalled and narrated the scene over the old Marine Bank, and every sentence went through Ward like a knife. Desoite his bravado he winced under the tongue of the infuriated ex-bank president. When Mr. Fish had concluded his outburst, he paused a moment and added with grim humor: "I used the strongest language in my repertoire." Then he went on to say: "He get down—" but General Tracy rushed in effectually this time and checked any further outbreak. The court-room was a scene of marked excitement. Mr. Fish's flashing eyes, his determined demeanor, his hot words and his dramatic relial, set in stronges lief by Ward's slender form and forced derision, made a scene of remarkable interest.

Mr. Fish ward on the explain how, without his knowledge. Ward's check had lain as eash in the drawer at the Marine Bank from May 6 to June 20, 1882, and as soon as he found it out he cuded the checks' career in that enjacity. Mr. Fish explained in detail the telephone episode at 5:30 p. m. and left the stand.

Join H. Carr, the paying teller of the Marine Bank, corroborated the telephone story so far as hearing Fish call up Ward. He said that he never carried a check or cash in the drawer or held fover a check unless un a express

express order from Mr. Fish, even if he had ever done it at all.

The case was adjourned at 6:10 p. in. Fish went away to go to the Murray Hill Hotel and Ward returned to the Tombs. There was a rumor that a juror had been approached by a reporter; inquiry from Justice Barrett developed the fact that Juror Graham's picture had been solicited for The World. "I told nim," said the juror, "that I should feel badly abused to become a source of carleature."

Samuel H. Parsons, the cashier of Lummis & Day, who was examined as a juror on Monday, says that he does not know Mr. Ward, as was etated yesterday, and has only once mot Mr. Work. Noither he nor the firm ever had dealings with Grant & Ward. Mr. Parsons answered questions in so subdued a tone when in the box that it was difficult to understand his replice.

The examination in the case of William S. Warner, which was to be continued yesterday before Commissioner Shields, was adjourned by the consent of the Jouncel to Friday morning.

THE CANVASS IN THE STATE.

RRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR REPUBLICANS. ATHIUDE OF LABORING MEN-MR. DAVENPORT'S

RELATIONS TO REFORM IN CITIES. Prominent Republicans thronged the State Headquarters at the Gilsey House yesterday. The interest in the canvass grows as election day approaches. Mr. Davenport, General Carr, Senator Warner Miller, Levi P. Morton, State Senator E. B. Thomas, Major C. F. Ulrich, Congressman Burleigh, of Whitehall; ex-Senator T. C. Platt, Congressman Baker, of Rochester State Senator Otis, Chairman Batch, of the Erie County Committee; General George H. Sharpe, of Kingston; W. J. Arkell, of Albany; E. H. Ammidown, Eliwool E. Thorne, F. W. Hollis, ex-Governor A. B. Cornell, Solon B. Smith, John W. Jacobus, ex-Marshat L. F. Payn and others were to be seen in consultation with Chairman Dole and Chairman Hackett at different periods of the day. The committee has sent final instructions to the town committees, and is now engaged in finishing the work mapped out weeks ago. Unless they are greatly mistaken, so Chairman Hackett says, the methods adopted early in the campaign, and which were kept as secret as possible in the course of communication with the party workers, will bring out a remarkably full Republican vote and give the ticket a big majority.

The Democrats are now known to have spent all their orce in the attempt to secure the so-called labor vote. They have especially addressed themselves to the labor unions through the medium of men who are repudiated by the great mass of laboring people and known to be purchasable" in volities. The real lenders of the abor movement are not favorable to Hill's election. Raiph Beaumont, a leading representative of the workingmen of the southern tier, who has recently been over the State, caring for the interests of organized labor, wrote to a friend in this city as follows:

I find that Governor Hill is making extraordinary bids for the support of organized labor; but the workmen are not so easily fooled as it might appear. Certain self-assumed brokers in humanity are seeking to make the Democrats believe that they can hand over the labor vale to Governor Hill. Nine out of ten of these men do not even own their own votes. Some of these brokers were opposing Hill last year. They seek to make it appear that the Rome Labor Convention favored Hill. I was a delegate there, and it did nothing of the kind. Out of 300 labor organizations in New-York City there were only half a dozen representatives who took an active part in that convention, which was in the hands of an Executive Committee, of which George Blair, now a Tammany candioate for the Assembly, and James Connolly are the leading spirits. Blair had a conference with Governor Hill before the convention met, while Committee, who holds a State office under Governor Hill, was also at that convention. Its Executive Committee has besued a circular stating that it has "private assurances" from Mr. Cook, candidate for Secretary of State on the Democratic ticket, that he is all right on the labor question, but it seeks to condemn General Carr and says that he has not replied. Such manifest unfairness must make workmen ridiculous. When Frank W. Webb, Johnson Beers and other such well-known representatives of the Knights of Labor of Elmira oppose Governor Hill, it will be difficult to make laboring men elsewhere believe that he is their friend. I find workmen satisfied with the Republican maniform and particularly with the action of the Rouddien Legislature" in passing the mechanics' lieu and other measures which we failed to get from the Democrats.

The attempt of the Democrats to get 'up a great labor I find that Governor Hill is making extraordinary bids

The attempt of the Democrats to get up a great labor demonstration at Union Square on Monday night was such a failure that it is considered as certain that Mr. Beaumont's estimate of the tendency of the labor vote is the correct one.

John F. Lynch, an Albany workman, writes:

I admire fairness and therefore I am distusted with the attempt to make capital out of the Weed, Parsons & Co. contract by the Democrats. One point will show its unfairness. The present Board for making the contract consists of two Democrats and a Republican—Reporter Sickies, of the Court of Appenis; Controller Chapin and Secretary Carr. The Board with its Democratic majority renewed the contract with Weed & Parsons. And yet the so-called workmen indores Chapin and attack Republican candidates for doing the same thing. This is absurd. But it is on a par with Governor Hall claiming credit for all the legislation for workmen passed by Republican Legislatures.

The greatest difficulty which the State Committee has encountered is the danger of over-confidence. Speaking John F. Lynch, an Albany workman, writes:

encountered is the danger of over-confidence. Speaking on this point ex-Governor Cornell said yesterday:

on this point ex-Governor Cornell said yesterday:

The apathy that comes from over-considence is just as cangerous as the apathy that comes from despair. In the respect that it is an unnecessary thing it is worse than the other. It is the apathy of over-considence which the R-publicans of New-York must overcome in order to carry the State, as they can carry it by an over-whelming majority. Men get careless who should be hard at work in the canvass. Persons who are travelling neglect to come home to vote. The Republicans won this State back when they nonmated their ticket. From the day the convention sat it has only been a question of getting out the vote.

Theodore Roosevelt with his broken arm in a sling and as many patches on his nose and scratches on his face as if he had participated in a prize fight, was at headquarters. Speaking of Governor Hill's veto of the Brooklyn Reform bills and his signature to a report made by th Judiciary Committee in the Tweed Legislature against

Judiciary Committee in the Tweed Legislature against home rule for cities, Mr. Roosevelt said:

Some inquiries have recently been made of me in relation to Mr. Daventort's position in the question of governmental reform in cities. I have spoken with bim on the subject and an able to announce authoritatively that he utterly disapproves of frequent legislative interference in the local admirs of cities or of any partian legislation in reference thereto; he heartly favors the passage of laws, as fast as the saiety of the community and public sentiment will permit, giving the voters of each city control of their own adars and so simplifying the system of municipal government as to permit any public difficult to be held rigidly accountable for his official decist; of course he would oppose any reactionary at tacks upon thegiawa already passed. He two is the reduction of all extravagant and disproportionate salaries, no matter whether obtained by fees or otherwise, and he particularly believes in carefully semiloizing any mandatory legislation mercaning local extenditures, since the passage of the constitutional amendment regulating mstitutional amendment regulating e debt and taxes of cities.

The committee has arranged for a large number of at lie meetings all over the State during the last three days of the campaign in Republican localities, on which reliance is placed to arouse the voters and bring them out to the polls. Senator Miller will make a speech at Malone on Thursday night and at Fort Edward Friday night.

The local contests in Breeklyn and New York have demanded the close observation of the Committee to ascertain the probable effect on the State ticket. The prospects in both cities are satisfactory. Brooklyn is said to beliterally ablaze, and with a full vote will materially help the State ticket. In New-York City the predictions as to the majority for Hill range all the way from 40,000 to 55,000. The Democrats chim that it will be 60,000. Ex-Senator Hoimes, of Madison, called the attention of the committee to the improper use that is being made of the canals to forward Hill's interests. He said to a reporter:

repetter:
Superintendent Shanahan has been using his power for all it is worth to make votes for Hill among canal workers. But his action has aroused a bitter feeling of researchent at such inherterence. The bounear remember how Hill's casting vote defeated the Elevator bill and injured the boating business all over the State. His opposition to free canals has burt him with the farmers. In my county the departy superintendent is making the most extended effects to get votes for Hill, and I understand it is the same all along the line.

Secretary Barker was asked yesterday about the position of Mr. Davenport on the mutual benefit insurance societies, and replied:

societies, and replied:

His letter on that subject was frank enough, and embatic enough. He is friendly to such societies. In the Legislature he at one time introduced a bid to meorporate such a society. The vole against a multial benefit sill, about which there has been some talk, was given in the year of the terrible disclosures about grave/ard insurance in Pennsylvania. The vole was given to help crush out those companies, which were robbing their members and deceiving the public. There is nothing but credit to Mr. Davenport in his record on this matter. Consressman C. S. Baker, of Mouroe County, when

asked about the canvass, replied:

§ The outlook is decidedly favorable for the Republican ticket. Why, when I come to dig down under the surface with my bemocratic friends I am astonished at the disaffection I find. The Democratic party is knowycombed with disastisfied members. I have bemocraticated me every day that they do not propose to vote their ticket, and what is more they tell me hat they represent thousands of their fellows. Republicans are united and harmonious. asked about the canvass, replied:

Mr. Davenport will start for Bath this morning to remain until after the election. He is in excellent spirits and the best of health, and has no question of the result being favorable to the Reputlican ticket. General Carr will so to Binghamton to night or to morrow morning to join General Logan and go with him to Oswego, Auburn and probably Lockport.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

A nesting of the young men of the Vth Senate District was keld at No. 407 Canal-st., last evening, to nominate a candidate for State Senator. J. F. Denahue was elected chairman and resolutions were adopted incorsing Civil Ser chairman and resolutions were adopted incorsing their service reform. The meeting nominated Alired T. Sergeafree for State Senator, as a protest against Michael Norton and Michael C. Murphy, nominated by the two factions of the Democratic party in the district. The Republicans have made no nomination for Senator in the district, Mr. Sergeafree, the omince, is a young man and is employed as a stenographer and correspondent by the American Bank Note Company in hurch-st.

The Royalisan of Port Chester will hold a ratification The Royalisans of Port Chester will hold a ratification macring in the village existing risk to-morrow evening. H. R. Fiers, of White Plains, and Cornolius E. Kane, candidate for member of assembly, will speak.

The Workingman's Republican Cub of the IXth Assembly District has indorsed the Republican State and county lickets.

The examination in the case of william S. Warner, which was to be continued yesterday before Commissioner Shields, was adjourned by the consent of the source of the sourc

was a "White" meeting and was simply to assert that every man had the right to vule as his conscious dictated.

THE OHIO RETURNS.

NATURE OF THE CINCINNATI FRAUDS. HOW THE PROHIBITION SIDESHOW COST THE DEMO-

CRATS A BEAVY LOSS. COLUMBUS, Oct. 26 .- The complete official returns of the late election foot up 18,158 plurality for Foraker over Hoadly, the Prohibition vote being 28,034. This includes the atleged official report from Cincinnati, n which the five disputed precincts are included, though the County Clerk is still prevented by injunction from ssuing certificates based upon The strongest possible proof exists that these eturns are altogether fraudulent, and that more than the entire pretended majority in Hamilton County for Representatives and Senators, as well as the entire plurality for Governor, was due to the frauds in returns from t hese precincts. In one of them no lawfu return whatever was made, as required by law; in a second, the Republican judge refused to sign the fraudulen one, the Republication return and a court has just refused to require him to do so by mandamus; in a third, the proof was clear that 100 Republican votes were taken from the box while the count was making and were destroyed; and in another, which cast 624 votes last year, of which 442 were for Cleveland, the return now pretends that 996 votes were cast, of which 926 were for Hoadly. In this precinct Blaine received 178 votes, and the fraudulent return now pretends that Foraker received only forty-eight. In this case the poll lists were signed and complete when about 600 votes were recorded, but two separate sheets not signed accompanied the lists, and on hese were added nearly 300 pretended votes, which the county clerk without any warrant whatever included as part of the lawful return. The five precincts in question gave a pretended plurality for Democratic candidates of 1,524, and there is no room whatever for doubt that the greater part of this plurality was fraudulent, so that all the Republican candidates, none of whom were defeated by more than 460 on the franchient returns, were actally elected by the votes cast, netwithstanding all the frauds perpetrated during the day.

The contest about the Cincinnati vote will probably last a long time, and until it is decided by the courts it is not possible to determine precisely what the official vote of the State ought to be. But the returns from the other countles are now complete. Outside of Hamilton County, 631,397 votes were cast this year, against 711.785 at the State election last year. This shows a decrease of about 80,000 votes outside of Hamilton County, and it may be added in passing that the pre ended returns from Hamilton County show as many Democratic votes-within 467-as were cast last year, while it is pretended that the Republican vote was 3,302 less than last year. Four other counties contain ing the largest cities of the State may also be separately considered, for in Cleveland the Democrats

ing the largost cities of the State may also be separately considered, for in Cieveland the Democrats lost heavily because of their attempts to control the cities of the State by special legislation at the last session, and the returns slow that their year feel off more than 5,000, white the Republican vote was about 3,000 less than buryol of the city covernine infamous ands of Myers and his gang, caused a decrease of nearly 900 in the Democratic vote in the poils, while the Republican vote was only 100 less than last year. In Dayton the vote was easy and the Prehistion ticket appears to have drawn more from the poils, while the Republican vote was only 100 less than last year. In Dayton the Republicans works are good pearly. In Longa County, on the other hand, the Democratic loss of which has year. These four counties taken to either slows a Republican votes as follows: Republican's of the State compare with the year as follows: Republican's shown in 1,100, compared with last year. These four years of the state compared with the year as follows: Republican's of the State compared with the year as follows: Republican's of the State compared with the year as follows: Republican's control of the State of the State compared with the county returns, comparing them with those of previous years, and find that this general continsion is smoonthed that a consideration part of the Frobbition gain was due to Democratic votes. Have carefully examined the county returns, comparing them with those of previous years and find that this general continsion is smoonthed that a consideration part of the Frobbition will be sufficiently to make any as well as the probability of the probability of the state, and particularly only the sufficient votes. Have carefully examined the county returns, comparing them with those of previous years, and find that this general continsion is smoonthed that the second of the sufficient votes. These control of the State, and particularly to the probability of the probability of the probability of

REPUBLICANS CONFIDENT IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Oct. 27 (Special).-The Republican leaders here to-day assert that they found as many as 300 names fraudulently registered at one precinct in ftichmond last Saturday, and are looking for more. The Bourbons having full control of the election machinery, frauds of this character are feared and efforts to prevent them are being taken and will succeed. John Wise's election by from 7,000 to 12,000 majority is regarded as almost certain by the Republicans and Domocratic estinates are so unreasonable that they are taken as evi-The Legislature will probably be from four to eight majority on joint ballot in favor of the Republicans, many perity on joint ballet in laver at the Republicans, many Democrats conceding that they will lose it. They are making a strong struggle to fight down the Republican majorities in close counties and are spending all the money they can raise. In the black spending all the money they can raise. In the black counties they are announcing the greatest enthusiasm through their press for Lee and it is feared that has be to conceal a frauducent count which has been charged upon the Bourbons for two years. Bourson editorial taient is now wholly employed in the abuse of John sherman and Judge Foraker, against whom are brought charges of any kind to seep Virginians from hearing them speak. The Republicans in or fer to secure a public lot on which Sherman migal speak here on Saturday applied to the Mayor and the City Englager. They reliated, and it was only after appiving to every member of the Committee on Grounds of the City Council that permission was given to erect a said on the lot. TRYING HARD TO INJURE COLONEL QUAY,

PITISBURG, Oct. 27 (Special). - Since the opening of the State camputen seems! Democratic Jour-nals have attempted to cast a reflection on the army record of Colonel M. S. Quay, the Republican cambidate for State Treasurer. This caused great indignation among his old comrades of the 134th Regiment. At a reunion of the regiment in in Newcastle a couple of weeks ago a circular briefly denouncing his accusers and referring to his war experience in a most flattering manner was drawn up, approved by those present irrespective of party and signed by five members of the regiment. Large bundles of the circulars were sent to the chairmen of the Repubwere sent to the chairmen of the Republican County Committees for distribution. Chairman Fetterman, of this county, received his batch yesterday, and about the same time came communications addressed to the communication of the various G. A. R. Posts in this vicinity, signed by Department Communications and result, discountenancing the circular because it contained a licesimile of the G. A. R. backe. Chairman Fetterman postponed the distribution pending an investigation into this breach of the G. A. R. rules. The signers of the circular because it contained a line of the G. A. R. rules. The signers of the circular who all live at Newcasile, were informed today and denounced the use of the barge as unwarranted. Now all has been set right by a telegram from Principlina stating that the printer inserted the backe on his own nothority and with a view to ornamentation. This prompt explanation greatly disperses the Democrats, who tals morning confidently provided that it would deprive Colone (pay of many Grand Army voles, because of the behavior of the world be raised on the strength of an alleged attempt to make the organization a partisan one.

A CLERGYMAN WHO IS NOT TOO GOOD TO VOTE. ITHACA, Oct. 27 (Special).-The Rev. Asa S. Piske, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in this place, had an engagement which demanded his presence n Auburn to day. In order to register, to-day being the last opportunity, he was competied to remain here u after the Auburn train had gone and then submit to the inconvenience of a forty-mile drive. This he did rather than forego the right to cast his ballot on next Tues-

GENERAL LOGAN TO SPEAK IN PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27 (Special) .- General John A. Logan has informed Chairman William E. Leeds of the Republican city committee, that he will be in Philadelphia and speak at the Republican demonstra-tion at Hortionitural Hall to-morrow night.

THE USUAL PROMISES FROM A NEW OFFICER. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27 (Special). - H. B. Plumer entered upon his duties as Naval Officer for the port of Philadelphia to-day. He will make no changes at present.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27 .- Messrs. Mills and Turner,

as attorneys for Gus Williams, the comedian, this morning began a suit for libel against The Daily News, laying damages at \$25,000. The News criticised Mr. williams's new play as indecent. ENTERTAINING THE MINISTER TO SPAIN. Washington, Oct. 27. -Mr. Curry, the newlyappointed Minister to Spain, and his wife were entertained at dinner to night by his predecessor, General John A. Foster. Among the other guests were Secretary Bayard, Chief Justice Walte, and the Spanish MinisMR. EATON CRITICISED.

A SCHEME FOR STERLING'S BENEFIT. THE COMMISSIONER HOODWINKED BY COLLECTOR

HEDDEN AND SURVEYOR BEATTIE. Washington, Oct. 27 .- Dorman B. Eaton is finding himself the subject of adverse criticism not only from the hungry Democrats, who profess to think that he has designedly prevented Democratic ap-plicants from being examined for office, but also from tellow reformers who cry aloud that he has betrayed the cause of reform into the hands of that precious lot who have become somewhat famous as "New-York Custom House Gang." Sthe change of administration Mr. Eaton been pursuing a course which he is pleased to term "diplomatic." An impartial student of it may arrive at the conclusion that Mr. Eaton has guided his official action on the theory that Satan must be fought with his wn weapons, and the result would seem to show that that astate person is vastly more expert with them than

Mr. Eaton has frequently aliated, during the last six Mr. Eaton has frequently alluted, during the lass six months, to the desirability of being "diplomatic." In his treatment of the situation at the New-York Custom House his tendency to be discreet and cautious has been ex-York pecially marked. He has excited among the New-York reformers the suspicion that he has been utterly hoodwinked and deceived by Beattie and Hedden. Some of them say that his action with regard to the promotion of Barge Office inspectors by Surveyor Beattle was an actual surrender of the reform principle, and his recent official actions with relation to the Bacon-Sterling controversy over the position of weight for the Brooklyn district have agliated the reformers so much that it is proposed to make a personal protation of the matter to the President and ask his in orierierence.
One of the most prominent of the New-York Civil

Service men thus presents the case: "When Captala Bacon was removed by Hedden, in open defiance of the reform principle, taught to distrust Commissione Eaton because of his former surrenders to the Custon House gang, we appealed, as you know, directly to the President. His action was prompt and well enough so far as it went. It was far from satisfactory because it die not fix upon that Custom House gang the responsibility for their conduct. It was merely a suspension of Sierling on the ground that the appointment must be made from a list of applicants qualified by an examination. It should have been the moval of Hedden and Beattie, or at least their humil intion by the reinstatement of Captain Bacon. But we were disposed to be satisfied and presumed, as we were certainly justified in doing, that the mischief had been averted and that the appointment would now be made in full accordance with the law. "But the events of the last few days have serious

"But the events of the last few days have seriously alarmed us, and Commissioner Eaton's part in them is inexplicable on any other theory than that he has been completely descrived by the sharp practices of Beattle and Headen. There is no question but that the appointment should have been made from the weigher's foremen and the assistant weighers. It should have been a promotion just as an other such appointments are. This is not only the spirit of true reform, but the practice of the Government; and yet the commission which Mr. Eaton practically controls has ordered that the examination shail be open to all applicants—a most unheard of thing and one which strikes at the very groundwork of the reform.

"This was bad enough, but his next step was far worse. He published that the examination would consist of the questions once used in an assistant weigher's examination several years ago, and in that publication, he referred to the printed report of the questions. It was telling the applicants beforehand what they would be asked, and enabling them to eram the proportions of the New-York Custom House Civil Service Commission to post these questions, but I learn that Chairman Constock took the responsibility of countermanding the order, and that he has deeded not to use those questions but to make up a new examination, just as he ought to do.

CIRCULAR TO STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

Washington, Oct. 27 .- The Commission of the House of Representatives, consisting of Congressmen Randall, Hewitt, Burnes, Crisp, Hiscock, Reed and ence of their want of faith in their own calculations. Thelps, appointed to report upon the pancy to be adopted by the Government to secure a supply of ord-nance and armor plate, has sent a circular letter to the leading immufacturers of steel of this country asking in-formation as to their willingness to undortage to supply either the raw material required for the manufacture of guns or the guns completely finished, ready for use The Commission asks to be informed whether stead manufacturers would be willing to enter into a contract ith the Government of the United States to supply the material, including the rough border, turning and tempering required for gans of the largest calibre, involving the use of ingots of steel of the weight of 100 fons, with a reasonable proportion of lagots of smaller size. If willing to eafer into such a contract manufacturers are asked to inform the committee now many toby of steel in the argregate they would regard as a reasonable amount to be contracted for, deliverable over a series of years, to be paid for upon inspection and delivery.

The Commission also desires to ascertain whether the manufacturers would be willing to put up the machinery necessary to complete the gans if the contract for the steel should further provide for the delivery of the guns reads for use. The Commission will meet in New-York at the New-York Hotel, on Newember 17, to consider the answers to this circular, and will give a hearing to any persons who may desire to present their views in person on that day at 3 p. m.

Answers to the circular are requested before November 15, to be addressed to Samuel J. Randall, chairman, Berwyn, Chester County, Pen. naterial, including the rough boring, turning and tem-

DECLINING TO SEE OFFICE-SEEKERS, WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.- The following was to-day promutgated by the President for the informa-

For nearly eight months a large share or the time of the Fresident has been devoted to the hearing of applications for office, and the determination of appointments. Mayn of the time thus spent has indoubtedly adviserved the public good; some of it has been sacrificed to the indulgence of peope in their matural insistance upon useless interviews and some of it has been unjustifiably wasted. The public-welfare and a due regard for the claims of those whose interest in the Government is entirely disconnected with office-holding, Imperatively demand that in the future the time of the Freedem, should be differently occupied; and he confidently expects that all good citizens will acquise in the propriety and reasonableness of the following plan adopted to that end:

pecis that all good citizens will acquiresce in the property and reasonableness of the following plan adopted to that end:

After the first day of November, the President will decline to grant interviews to those seeking public positions or their advocates. On Monda's, Wedneshays and Fridays during that month, from 10 to 11 o'clock in the morning, he will receive such other persons as call on strictly public business; and on the same days at haifpast I in the afternoon he will meet those who merely desire to pay their respects. On all other days and times during that month he will receive only Cabinet officers and heads of departments.

HOLE-IN-THE-DAY WANTS TO BE A SOLDIER. Washington, Oct. 27 .- Hole-in-the-Day, a great-grandson of the famous Chippewa chief of that name, is in the city with Minnesota influence, to secure from the President an appointment to West Point when a vacancy occurs. He is young, tall and straight, and of prepossessing personal appearance, with but little to angest Indian blood in his veins. He dresses well and is said to be highly educated for his years. He was at the War Department to-day and made a favorable im-pression upon the officials that he met.

GOODS MUST BE MOVED WITH PROMPTNESS. Washington, Oct. 27 .- The Treasury Department is in receipt of a number of complaints from aporters and merchants of New-York alleging that the ew-York Transfer Company is not carrying out its con ract for transporting merchandise from the wharves of the Appraiser's stores with necessary promptness, and that the company refuses to accede to the wishes of the merchants in this respect on the ground that it is al-ready losing money by the contract. The Secretary of the Treasury to-day instructed the Collector of Customs at New-York to inform the contractors that they must provide proper facilities for the prompt transfer of goods.

MEETING OF THE CABINET.

Washington, Oct. 27 .- The Cabinet meet ng to-day was attended by all the members except the Postmaster-General, who is out of the city. The session was devoted principally to the consideration of questions arising under the establishment of a boundary line between the United States and Mexico, and resulted in the formation of a series of instructions to the officers

engaged in that service on behalf of this Government. The question of allowing the publication by the press of the annual reports of bureau officers in advance to their being submitted to Congress was also considered and it was decided to leave the matter entirely to the discretion of the heads of respective departments to which the bureaus are attached.

MAKING A PLACE FOR HIS FRIEND. HOW MR. CHENOWETH LOOKS AFTER THE INTERESTS OF THE SERVICE.

Washington, Oct. 27 (Special).-George S. Torrance, of Cattaraugus County, N. Y., who was a member of the 72d New-York Volunteers, and was twice member of the 72d New-York Volunteers, and was twice wounded in battle, is a Republican, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and has never hesitated to decare his political convictions. For some years he has been a clerk in the Treasury Department, where he has discharged his duties faithfully and efficiently. He was considerably surprised recently to find upon his desk a letter announcing that he had been discharged two days before. He was not informed that his dismissal was contemplated and was allowed to continue in the performance of his duties for forty-eight hours after hi salary had been storped. First Auditor Chenoweth told him that New-York had several cierks in the Bureau while the Southern States were not adequately repre while the Southern was dismissed so as to make way for a sented, and he was dismissed so as to make way for a Southern man. There was no complaint of the manner in which he had performed his daties, and Mr. Cheno with gave him the following certificate:

To whom it may concern:

Mr. George S. Torrance was for some time a clerk in
this Bureau and was discharged by the Secretary of the
Treasury on the 22d inst. It is due to bim to say that
thers were no charges of any kind pueferred against Mr.
Torrance and that his character as a gentleman is firstischarge was made necessary by a desire

mands of the service.

JAMES Q. CHENOWETH, First Auditor. That this polite and friendly letter is and was intended to be a misrepresentation is shown by the fact that a few days after Mr. Willborn, of Texas, a young friend and fellow-citizen of Auditor Chenoweth, was appointed to the desk that Mr. Forrance had held, and before he had fairly learned the nature of his duties his sailary was increased from \$1,200 to \$1,400 a year by the favor of his friend the Auditor.

MORE POST OFFICE CHANGES. Washington, Oct. 27 .- The President has

appointed Augustus W. Irons postmaster at Toms River, N. J., vice J. P. Cowporthwait, commission expired. The Acting Postmaster-General to-day appointed the

The Acting Postmaster-General to-day appointed the following fourth class postmasters:

Pennsyleania-At Elk Lick, Silss A. Hagner; Casselman, Daniel Whetzel; Hooversville, George Hoover; Sunton's Mills, Frederick Donger; Listonburg, Josee Liston: Sandpatch, Miss Mary Lynon; Kingwood, Jacob B. Gerhart; Glade, La Fayette Vought; Newty, Miss Salle Conrad; Lansdale, Horace E. Jonkins, West Virginia-At Sand Hill, Robert A. Downing; Brown's Mill, George Swiger, Jr.; Wilsonburg, Michael J. Francis; Loudin, George A. Davis, Francis; Loudin, George A. Davis, Connecticut—At Killingworth, Leverett W. Parmlee; Connecticut—At Killingworth, Leverett W. Parmlee; Cohatt, Frank J. Bailey; Cromwell, James A. Duncan; East River, Lewis W. Howell; Montt Carnel, William Hitchoock; Madison, Charles E. Seranton.

New Hampshire—At Henniker, Oliver H. Noyes; North Weare, George F. Simons.

New Hampshire—At Henniker, Oliver H. Noyes; North Weare, George F. Simons, Tennessee—At Newmarket, George W. Long; Walden's Creek, John H. Murphy; Cattletsburg, H. D. Tinsley; Maynaryulle, A. L. Leinart; Molino, J. W. Rawis, Kentucky—At Jamestown, William D. Wolford, Ohio—At Lorinies, Joseph Niederkorn; Pemberton, Jacsson White; Coldwater, Joseph B. B. Richeyer; New-Knoxyllle, L. S. Meckstroth; Credersville, Thomas Blockburg

Blackburn.

Illinois—At Chauncey, W. H. Brown; Jewett, Columbus W. Oliver; Lisbon, Edwin Weich.

Michigan—At Bridgeton, W. S. Bastron; Argyle, David Ross; Port Sanilac, John T. Daley; Edwardsburg, John

Ross; Fort Samiac, John I. Daicy; Elwardsbore, John U. Schach,
Iowa-At Meriden, H. W. Earl; Sageville, Adolph Haberkorn; Postville, Norman J. Budy.
Arkaneas-At Ains, John W. Crockett,
Kunsus-At Long Island, M. W. Watson; Marvin,
Stelholas Taylor; Wakefield, M. E. Ellenwood; Lenors,
I. J. Gilbert; Milford, John D. M.-Donaid; Netawaka,
I. A. Funchess; Benilah, Columbus W. Dry; Stafford,
John Clyne; Alma, Matthew Thomson; Wetmore, Don
I. Rising; Gaylord, George T. Ketcham; Waterloo, F.
Davis; Wall Street, George Stevens; Baxer, C. D.
Jaker.

ARCT.
Nebrotska-At Eight Mile Grove, Daulel Miller.
Dukobk Territory-At Menoken, Robert R. Marsh. D. D. Murray.

Jies-At Gallup, John H. Wood; Cribbenville, Markham.

1200 a Territory-At Florence, John Miller; Nutre-Lorenzo Brown; Bueno, W. F. Delanney; Allen,

oso, Lorenzo Brown; Bueno, W. F. Denamey, Americantes V. Heckwith.
Colorado-At Fort Lupton, Thomas C. Winbourn,
Montana Terribary-At Sand Coulee, James A. Walker,
Idaho Terribary-At Blersaide, Nathan Hultze,
Washington Terribary-At Shakomish, Famie D. MeReavy: Stella, Daniel B. Wiest; Phieney, E. C. Himman;
Utshaldy, Charles B. Noyes,
California-At Banning, Harry H. Yerrington; Tres-

GOING HOME TO YOUR

Washington, Oct. 27.-It was said at the White House this afternoon that the President wil leave Washington on Sunday evening and go direct to Buffalo where he will cast his vote for the Democratic State ticket and then return direct to Washington, ar-riving here on Wednesday evening or Taursday morn-He will probably make the journey alone.

Secretary Manning, who votes in Albany, will probabiy leave here on Saturday night, and Secretary Whit-ney, who votes in New-York, will probably start on Monday. Private Secretary Lamont will-start on Mon-day morning for his home in Cortland County. Athany, Oct. 27.-It is announced here that the Presi tent will spend Sunday in this city as the guest of Dr

SECRETARY BAYARD'S POLICY.

Washington, Oct. 27 .- The Star to-night says: It is understood that Secretary Bayard does not contemplate making any changes in the consumar office diey of the State Department to cultivate more Central American people, and to extend our commercial

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1885. SECRETARY WHITNEY'S RETURN. - Secretary Whitney has returned to Washington and was at his office to-day. NAVAL ORDER.—Easign William L. Burdick has been letarned from duty on the Coast Survey and ordered to be Adams.

FOUL BILLS OF HEALTH. The Department of State is informed that vessels are leaving the port of Algi rs with foul bills of health. A Missing Scientist Heard From .- Some anxiety hav-

A Missing Schemist Heard From.—Some anxiety have ing been feit as to the whereabouts and welfare of Dr. sterriti, the eminent archeologist who has been making explorations in Asia Minor and who has not need heard from for several months, the Department of State in compliance with the request of several sclentists made inquiry by telegraph of Mr. Cox, United States Minister at Constantinopic, regarding him. Mr. Cox reports that Dr. Sterritt is well and that he has just returned to Athens. TEXAS BOUNDARY LINE -Under a provision of an act

of Congress authorizing the appointment of a commission by the President to run and mark the boundary lines between a portion of the Indian Peritory and the State of Texas in connection with a similar commission to be appointed by the State of Texas, Major S M Mansheid, Corps of Engineers, has neen netalied to act in conjunction with such persons as have been appointed by the State of Texas to ascertain and mark the point where the 100th merician of longitude crooses the Red Eyer.

THE COURTS.

DAMAGES FOR THE DEATH OF A BRAKEMAN. William Qaigley, a brakeman on the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, was killed in Harlem River freight gards on April 26, 1882, while un-Harlem River freight yards on April 26, 1882, while uncoupling cars. The suit by the administrator azamst
the railroad company for \$5,000 damages, has been on
trial before Justice Van Brunt in the Sapreme Court
since last Thursday, and yesterday resulted in a verict
for \$3,000 in favor of the plaintiff. The case attracted consaferable attention particularly among the lawyers, because of the elaborate models of cars, trucks, etc., used
on both siles. The chief point at issue was whether the
cars in question were provided with the proper apparatus to protect the employes. Francis L Weilman
and Thomas P, Wickes represented the paintiff;
william E Barrett and Frank Loomis the railroal company. FRAGMENTS OF LEGAL NEWS.

William Kramer, proprietor of the Atlantic Gar-William Kramer, proprietor of the Atlantic Gar-den, and the Bowery, resterday obtained from Justice O'Gor-man, in the Superior Court, a temporary injunction restrain-ing the Police Countssioners from interfering with his busi-ness. The application was made in view of the a reset of John Koster, or Koster & Blai's Concert Hall, on a charge of violating the aw forbidding the sale of beer, wine or solvits to any persons in the andistrium or lobbies of any place whose performances are given. The ladge directed the de-fendants to show cause next Friday why the injunction should not be made in remainer.

feminats to show cause next Friday why the injunction should not be made p runament. Supreme out, y-storday declined to continut the temporary injunction, obtained by Henry Bergh restraining the Mayor. Controller am. Commissioner of Public Works, acting as the Borrd of Commissioner storther paverment of Fifth ave. from signing the contract givening the work to Matthew Maint. The Judge in his stort of the language of the part of the Admissioner of the Language of the Maintenant of the Language of the Maintenant of the Language of the Legislature to their discretion.

THE COURT OF APPEALS. ALBANY, Oct. 27.-In the Court of Appeals to-day the following decisions were handed down

to-day the following decisions were handed down:
John Larkin agt Louise Mesiand and another: Henry C Rosenbaum, respondent, agt the Union Pacific Railroad Company, appellant. Order affirmed with costs.
The People ex rel. Anton Smith, jr., appellants, agt, the Commissioners of Tares, respondent. Order of ceneral Ferm reversed, that of Special Ferm affirmed, with costs in oach court.
Fanny P Haight, respondent, agt. James C Bristol and another, appellants. Judgment of Special Term and General Ferm reversed, and defendants appealing have judgment on the demarrer, with costs.
James Minray and others, tarpayers, respondents, agt, the Holfy Mann accorning Company. Impleaded, etc., appellants. Moston to amount reintitium granted so as to allow costs of appeal to is court.

Motion to among reinitituit granter so as to answesses apparited in scourt.

¿atrick Fillon, respondent, art. James F Donnaur, appellant. Hotion to hie new undertaking. Motion to disinias granted unless appellant file undertaking with new security within twenty days and pay \$10 costs of motion.

James H Chambers, appellant, agt. William H Appleton and others, respondents, Ambroso E Barnes, appellant, agt. Peter P Deker and others, respondents, Adred Curry, respondent, agt. John W Adams, appellant; Edward Fox. respondent, agt. John W Adams, appellant;

spendent, agt. Michael H Fitzsimmons, appellant; Charles Mining, respondent, agt. Watley F Dorn, appellant; Richard Rolins, respondent, agt. Fatrice, appellant: Andrew H H Dawson, respondent, agt. George Stone, appellant: Andrew H H Dawson, respondent, agt. George Stone, appellant: Edmund Flaherty, appellant, agt. George Stone, appellant: Edmund Flaherty, appellant, set. David Henlerson and another, respondent, agt. Edmund Griswolt, appellant Sapellant, agt. William J Preston, respondent: Alfred F Junkam, respondent, agt. Edmund Griswolt, appellant, Samuel F Prentiss, receiver, appellant, agt. William J Nicholo, reasondent. Frederick voss, fr. agt. the Third Avenue Railroad Company, appellant. Judgment affirmed with costs. Adolph M Weiss, respondent agt. Harvey Farinaton and another, a pellants: Solomon Loob, respondent, agt. Bents. and Nills, impleaded, appellant. Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

The People ex rel State, appellant. Order of Special and General Terms reversed and motion for mandanus denied with costs.

Thomas J Pope, respondent, agt. George A Porter, mandanus denied.

Carr Secretary Courses and motion for mandanus denied with costs.

Thomas J Pope, respondent, agt. George A Porter, appell, ant. Motion to open judgment macen by default. Default to be opened on payment of Silvan service within twenty dars of copies of printesic se, without prejudice to a motion to require additional built on appear. Samuel P Wigg. applicant of the control of the property of the control of t

The following causes were argued : The following causes were argued.

No 380—Elizabeth Ann Shuita, respondent, agt. Germe Winean appellant. Argued by John V Whitbeck for the appellant. Samuel Edwards for respondent.

No 356—John Stilley, respondent, agt. James H Work, man and others, appellants. Joseph A Shandy for appellant, Wilson G Co ke for respondent. man and others, appellants. Joseph A Shandy for appellant, William G Co & for respondent. No. 386—William H Parsons and others, respondents, act Daniel J Scharue, impleaded, and others, appellants. Irab Warren for appellants, Estward C Janes for respondents. The following is the day calendar of the Court of Ap-

Nos. 385, 386, 200, 314, 365, 315, 370, 395.

UNITED STATE SUPREME COURT. WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 .- In the United States

Supreme Court to-day, the following business was

On motion of S. H. Nash, Alfred J. Taylor, of New York, was admitted to practice.

York, was admitted to practice.

No. 29 —Walter A Smith, appellant, agt. Daisy P D Black, truste, etc. Argument continued by S S Henkle for the appellant and by F W 1 ackect for the appellant.

No. 19 —John Kacema, appellant, act. Joshua B Broomail, Argued by Joseph C Fraley and Wayne MoVesch for the appellant and by Ch.ries H Pennybacker for the appellant. No. 31 The Merchants Exchange National Bank of New York City, appellant, gt. the Joseph C Probolders of the County of Bergen. Argument begun by Stephen P Nash for the appellant.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS-Befor) LAWFERD, J.-Nos. 17, 22, 39, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 155, 179, 174, 181 212, 233, 259, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, SUPREME COURT-GENERAL TERM-Before Dayis, P. J.-Brody and Daniels, J. J.-Adourned Hil October 30, SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM-PART 1-Before Beach, Walter a gorder.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TELM—Before Days, P. J.—Brody and Daniels, J. J.—Adiourned till October 30, SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—PART 1—Before Beach, J.—No Agy ca endar.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—PART II—Before Dono Inte. J.—Nos. 315, 298, 277, 357.

SUPREME COURT—CRECUIT—PART L.—Before Donohue, J.—Adiourned for the Levin.

SUPREME COURT—CRECUIT—PART III—Before Van Vorst, J.—Case on No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CRECUIT—PART III—Before Andrews, J.—Nos. 1143, 517 1071, 1163, 1097, 971, 1112, 1743, 502, 1284, 1971, 112, 1743, 502, 1284, 1971, 112, 1743, 502, 1284, 1971, 112, 1743, 502, 1284, 1971, 112, 1743, 502, 1284, 1971, 112, 1743, 502, 1284, 1284, 1099, 1098, 1193, 1175, 996, 1296, 1296, 1297, 1294, 1299, SUPREME COURT—CRECUIT—PART IV.—Before Van Brint, J. Nos. 228, 741, 1284, 1296, 1396, 1311, 1312, 1313, 1302, 1304, 1305, 1306, 1307, 1309, 1310, 1311, 1312, 1313, 384, 1304, 1305, 1306, 1307, 1309, 1310, 1311, 1312, 1313, 384, 1306, 1307, 1307, 1300, 1311, 1312, 1313, 384, 1306, 1307 SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III, —Before Truar J. 17-18-09, 044.

To 18-09, 044.

Nos. 3-6, 9-3, 4-9, 21-3, 3-8, 1036, 1045, 1061, 1077, 1074, 1079, 1079, 1051, 1061, 1052, 1061, 1052, 1061, 1052, 1061, 1071, 1079, 1079, 1079, 1071 COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—Before Daly, CJ.
No. 14, 11, 5, 132, 1307, 13, 1, 1324, 1347, 145.
COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Before Daly, J.—Adjourned CONMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TREM-Before Allen. J .- Nos. 16. Levill.

CIT COURT-TEIAL TERM.—PART III.—Before Hall, J.—

CIT COURT-TEIAL TERM.—PART III.—Before Hall, J.—

NO. 4814, 4251, 2416, 4508, 4843, 2504, 4874, 477, 478, 4880, 4891, 4882, 4881, 4885, 4887, 4887, 4887, 4888, 4889, COURT OF OTREANDER—Before Jud to Barrott and District Attorney Martine, Assistant District Attorney Fellows and N. coll.—NOS. 1.

COURT OF GENERAL SERSIONS—PART I.—Before Records Smyth, and Assistant District Attorney Fitzgeraid, Journ Opens at 11 a.m.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

14, 15, 16, 17, 18, volum of General Sessions-Part II.—Before Judge Gildersleve, Assistant District Attorney Parris.—Nos. 1 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15.

FEATURES OF NEW-YORK DEALINGS. To the surprise of most members of the trade the grain visible supply statements made public yester day show an increase of less than 500,000 bushels of wheat by the New-York, and less than 1,000,000 bushels wheat by the Saw Long and statistician. Considerable doubt is felt as to the statements including everything in sight, and Statistician Walker is inclined to think there is a large amount of wheat in vessels loaded out not cleared by reason of bad weather. As it is, however, the visible supply of wheat is unprecedentedly large, with the receipts recently having been unusually light. The New-York statement for the week ended on saturday compares as follows with that of the week preceding: Wheat 45.663,616 bushels, an increase of 484,134 bushels; corn 5.263,434 bushels, a gain of 436,311 bushels; corn 5.263,434 bushels, a net increase of 484,134 bushels; corn 5.263,434 bushels, a net increase of 401,319 bushels.

The unexpected character of the above given figures supplied new back-lone to the buils and correspondingly discouraged renewed operations for the decline. The result was in wheat, a feverals specification ending with a sight norther advance. The opening was strong at \$3.5\footnote{1}{3.6}\$ could be advance and been last and prices fell below the closing figures of Monday. As the day wore on, nowever, the market was steadled and precess went back to the best points of the day, so closing lattle spirit attended the transactions, but that gains of 7.638 areal are recorded. Cash lots were put up 1 according to the Chicago statistician. Considerable

Little spirit attended the transactions, but float gains of "ka" gent are recorded. Cash lots were put up 1 cent, out business was sluggish and exporters limited their purchases to 16,000 businels. Options embed at todiows. October and November, 96'9; December, 98'9; January, \$1,004; February, \$1,014 and Marco \$1,030; Cash cent was a shade easter, although shippers took some 64,000 bushels. The option rates fir a and closed with gams of \$1 for October at 55, 4; for Neve inher at 51'9, and Secont for January & 46'5 D cember was unchan el 11'4.05 cents Out-limited conditions in market Oceans for January & condition where the condition of the property of the particle property of the property of t

465g D cember was unchan e Lu 495g cents. Our initiates cour; the market opened caser but more than recovered the loos, ending firm and 3g abg cent better as follows: October, 315g; November, 315g; December, 325g and January 335g cents. The brid market was a shale lower, but beyond that was without feature.

At New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston the recepts of grant vesteraby were: Wheat, 101,387 bushels; corn, 87,153 bushels; cats, 78,988 insnets; total grain, 317,528 outshels; four, 33,055 barrets. The arrivals at Chicago, Milwaikse and St. Louis wers: Wheat, 195,353 bushels; era, 275,350 bushels; cats, 151,519 bushels; total grain, 622,252 bushels; flom, 57,497 bushels.

THE TRADE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27 (Special).-The big bulls, like Baxter and Fraley, and perhaps Armour, are wary of going to any expense to whoop up the price of grain If the market would advance itself, they would undoubtedly like it; but they plainly do not want to radulte in any such expensive bulling as under ordinary circum stances they would not he state at. There was some indication and a good deal of talk to-day of purchase of dication and a good deal of talk to-day of purchase of wheat by Armour. Perhaps the packer did buy some, but he is not by any means a rampar bull. I looked much as if the Northwestern millers, who were only the other day or so doing all they could to be rike market, had aken the other side a nd got their ma. These was not a broker on the floor or a commission man or news arency that was not supplied and freely, too, with disparches which read: "Mills will not shut down," or, receipts of the Northwestern failing of "30 or 40 per cent," or, "Snow to-day in the Red River district." The market opened ander the influence of the visible supply statement, which showed an increase of less than 1,000,000, not had as much as was expected. The bears could not understand it. They searched the fluences, and said that "Mr. Walker was searching the fluences," out could not understand it. They searched the fluences, and said that "Mr. Walker was searching the fluences," out cot accomfort. The curb was Stay and soon after the opening December sold up to SSS₂. There was a hitle what taken for expert at New-York to-day At 2:30 o'clock the closs was: November weat, SSI₂ cents: December, SSS₂ cents, October core, 418 cents' November, 39th cents. November pork, SS 222; December, SS 30; January, SS 97ty; Newmber Lard, SSS₂; Innuary, SS 97ty; Newmber Lard, SSS₂; and SoS₂; November that afternoon sold at S72 cents. "November of the afternoon sold at S72 cents." November that afternoon sold at S72 cents of wheat, 577 december, and 30,000 head of hogs. The estimated receipt for to-morrow are 155 cars of wheat, 240 of corn, and 90 of oats. wheat by Armour. Perhaps the packer did buy some,

THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

The oil market was skilfully handled yesterday and advantage was taken of a little short interest which had accumulated on the recent reaction to give the bears ash orp twist. The West apparently was buyer to some extent, but the upward movement cannot be said to have given evidence of sustained power mek of it. The pretoninant element in the specialition is long and carrying rates were migh again —85-890 rents being the quotation. In the meruing, at er a shart spurt to \$1.085, the market declined to \$1.075. Prices hardened in the afternoon, however, and in the last half-hour, when they had been gradually worked up to \$1.09, the bears were sampled and the market win to with a rush to \$1.104. That was the final flaure and the market closed noisy, with a been rath. It-looked strong but it may be a matter of doubt whether its strength can sustain continued high charges for carrying.

The range of prices and the total dealings at the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Opening. 1084 | Lowest. 1074 inglest. 1104 | Final 1104 the bears a sharp twist. The West apparently was

Sales, barriels. 1104

Refined oil was reduced ¹g cent to 8½ here and 84 cents in Philadelphia and Battonore. The decline of couraged a little buying, and the market closed firm.

Oil. Cirv. Penn., Oct 27.—Crude Oil—National Transit Certificates opened at 108% and closed at 110% highest price, 110%; lowest price, 107½ Sales, 2,670,900 barrels; clearances, 4,068,000 barrels; rans, 82,259 barrels; shipments, 65,716 barrels; charters, 63,635 barrels.

BRADFORD, Penn., Oct. 27.—Crude Oil—National Tranat Certificates opened at 1084 and closel at 11031 highest price, 11012. lowest price, 10704 Clearances. 2,174,000 barrels.

SPIRITS OF TURPRITINE. CHARLESTON, Oct. 27.—Parmentine firm at 33 % in Savanyan, Oct. 27.—Parmentine firm at 35 % in Wildisgrow, Oct. 27.—Parpentine firm at 35 %